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Hygienic Description of Wastewater Discharged Into Open Water Bodies

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Abstract. Sanitary protection of water bodies means a set of measures (legislative, organizational, economic, planning, scientific, technological, sanitary-technical) that ensure such a state of water resources that makes it possible to use them for household and drinking water supply of the population, bathing, physical culture, therapeutic and recreational purposes, and also preserves important water bodies importance in the formation of the microclimate of populated areas and their landscape and architectural expressiveness. In other words, it is the protection of water bodies from sources of pollution.

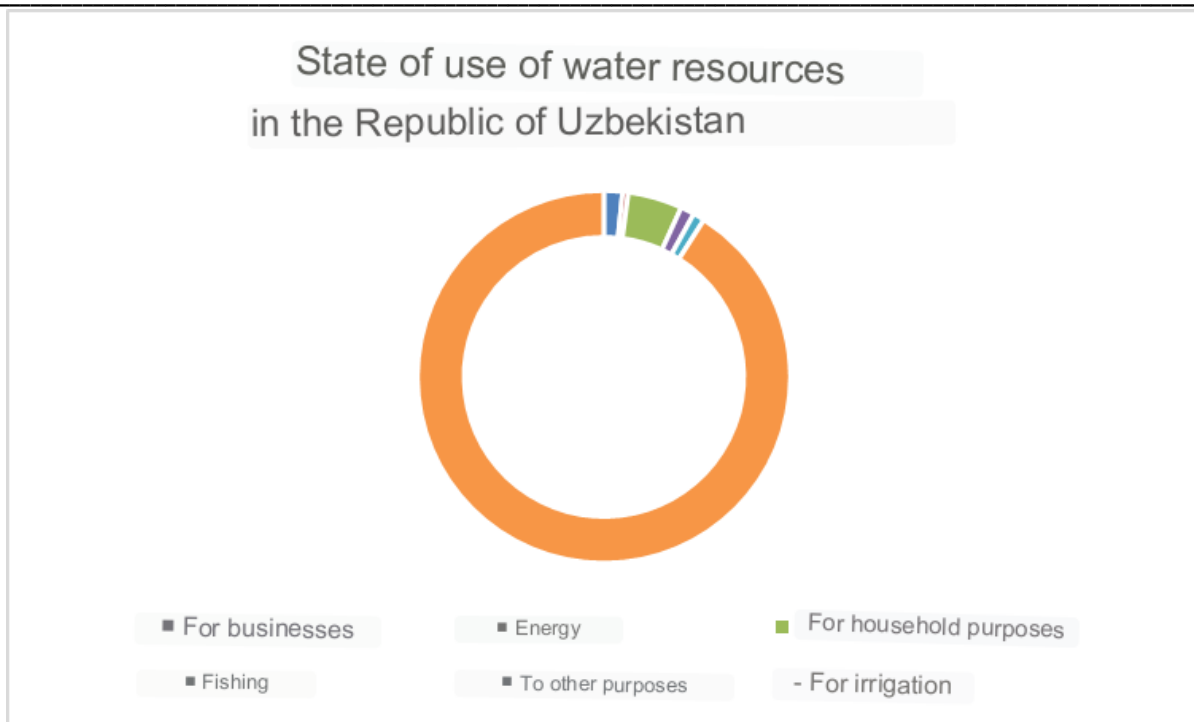
Keywords: waste water, sewerage, water bodies, technical measures, technological measures.

Introduction. The sanitary protection of water bodies is considered one of the most acute problems of the national economy, from its degradation, the state of providing the population with quality drinking water and preventing intestinal infections will depend to some extent (g.T.Onishenko, 2003). The need for measures to combat pollution of water bodies is reflected in the law "on sanitary epidemiological tranquility of the population"(August 15, 2015), which states: drinking should not be a source of biological, chemical and physical harmful factors for a person, water facilities used for agricultural and domestic water supply, bathing, sports activities, recreation and treatment purposes, including water facilities located in Criteria for the safety and harmlessness of water objects for humans, including the permissible concentration of chemical, biological substances, microorganisms in the water, the level of the radiation background, are established by sanitary rules.

Yu.A. According to rakhmanin (2002), the sanitary protection of water bodies is very relevant. The fact is that every fourth sample from open water sources of the Republic of Uzbekistan-rivers, reservoirs, lakes, according to sanitary and chemical indicators, every tenth sample does not correspond to the necessary hygienic requirements for bacteriological indicators.

Materials and methods used. When conducting scientific verification Ines, interrogations, visualization, methods of sanitary topographic examination, methods of conducting a survey were used.

Discussion of the data obtained. We know that the water reserves that exist on earth are not evenly distributed throughout the planet. In Central Asia, too, the problem of drinking water is considered a much more acute and painful problem. The water problem is-not just an island tragedy, not local water problems in other regions of the world-this is a global problem.



As can be seen from the above picture, the highest percentage of the use of open water basin waters in the Republic of Uzbekistan is spent on irrigation of agricultural land. In conditions where open water bodies are mainly cross-border rivers, this is an acute issue (1).

Issues of quantitative assessment of the influence of environmental factors on the state of health of the population are considered one of the most fundamental links in the problem of Environment-Health. Knowing the magnitude and role of the contribution of one or another factor in the development of unpleasant effects, determines the description and contribution of preventive measures. Sewage (agricultural and domestic) wastewater is one of the most important sources of pollution of water bodies from an ecological point of view in the Republic. They typically account for up to 30% of the wastewater being discharged into open water bodies.

G. According to Onishenko, now in almost all countries of the world, more than 500 million people (every 10th person of the Earth's surface) suffer from poor-quality drinking water consumption every year, accounting for 25% of the employment of hospital Coyotes.

To assess the performance of existing devices at the cleaning station, it is necessary to study the performance of each existing device, their composition, structure. Cleaning devices are divided into 3 groups according to the available cleaning methods at the station. Mechanical cleaning devices, biological cleaning devices and decontamination devices are used. Mechanical cleaning devices initially start with a grid. In its sanitary inspection, the waste that is captured by this device, the methods of their exclusion and the technologies of their neutralization are studied. At large cleaning stations with a production capacity of more than 200 m³, large waste collected in grates is crushed in a special device, and at small sewage stations it is neutralized in specially improved landfills. It is important to observe the sanitary and technical condition of the building on which the fences are located. Normalization of sanitary and technical condition includes the fact that the building is provided with artificial ventilation, the presence of household rooms.

Conclusion. In the sanitary examination of biological treatment devices, the main importance should be paid to the study of the main technological parameters that characterize the biochemical treatment of wastewater and indicators that determine the performance of devices. These indicators include; oxidation rate, oxidation capacity, relative and specific growth of IL, il index. If active IL is known to die when sanitizing aerotank from biological treatment devices, this may have been caused by toxic substances that cause the amount of contaminants to exceed the norm, due to insufficient aeration of il fluid. In such cases, it is necessary to

completely replace the environment in the water, increase the amount of New Year's germination and air supplied.

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